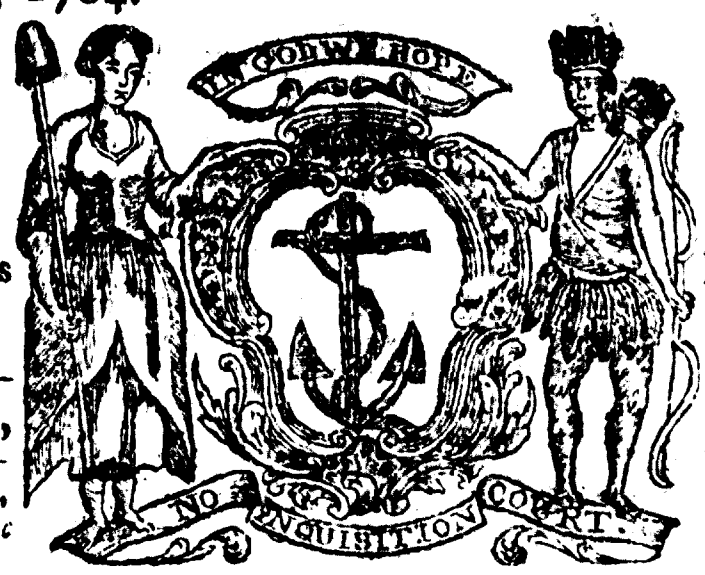
THE

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1784. [No. 1175.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.



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BOSTON, March 25.

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2d. Hence it appears, that the ſaid Society takes upon itſelf the power of adopting ſuch meaſures, as after full conſideration they ſhall judge beſt, for promoting certain important, public and national purpoſes; for which purpoſes the people of the United States have conſtituted and eſtabliſhed their reſpective Legiſlatives and the Congreſs.

3d. Although it is the duty of all the citizens, in their reſpective capacities and general conduct, to afford their aid to the ſeveral powers of the eſtabliſhed government, lawfully exerciſed, for the preſervation of the common rights and promoting the union of theſe confederate States; yet, for any claſs of men to form themſelves into a ſelect Society, and convene expreſsly for the purpoſe of deliberating upon, judging of and adopting meaſures concerning matters proper only for the cognizance of the legiſlative and their determination thereon, or of ſuch other bodies as are known in the conſtitution, or authoriſed by the laws of the land, ſavours of a diſpoſition aſpiring to become independent of lawful and conſtitutional authority, tending, if unreſtrained, to *Imperium in Imperio*, and conſequently to confuſion and the ſubverſion of public liberty.

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6th. The danger of ſuch combinations appears more viſibly, not only becauſe the original members are ſuch as have been military officers, who have been detached from the civil community, and accuſtomed to military laws, maxims, ſentiments, habits and feelings, during a war of eight years; but the order and badges by which "the members of the Society are to be known and diſtinguiſhed" from their fellow-citizens, are to be hereditary, and deſcend to their eldeſt male poſterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches;" and it is carefully provided, that the honorary members are to be only for their lives, and the number of ſuch members "ſhall not exceed a ratio of one to four of the officers and their deſcendents;" thus ſecuring a decided majority in the *military* members and their deſcendents.

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8th. Ambition and a luſt of domination, are ruling paſſions of the human mind, moſt dangerous to civil ſociety and government; and paſt experience has abundantly convinced the world, that hereditary diſtinctions and oſtentatious orders, ſtrike the minds of unthinking multitudes, and favour the views and deſigns of ambitious men, often iſſuing in hereditary nobility, which is contrary to the ſpirit of free governments, and expreſsly inhibited by an article in the confederation of the United States.

9th. The grateful regard which poſterity may retain to the memory of thoſe men, who, in the cabinet or the field, bore a diſtinguiſhed part in emancipating their country from Britiſh tyranny, and eſtabliſhing liberty and independence, may probably impreſs their minds unduly, and reconcile them, at an ungua ded time, to the idea of rewarding the families of ſuch of them as ſhall hold what may have the appearance of hereditary honors, with the uſual powers, as well as the oſtentatious diſtinctions of nobility.

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We hear that Congreſs have granted the Suſquehannah Company a trial for the right of ſoil to our Weſtern lands; and that the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania have put a ſtop to the cruelties which have been too long exerciſed on our peaceable ſettlers at Wyoming.

We further learn, that the fourth Monday in June next, is the time affixed for ſaid Company (by their agents) to appear before Congreſs, and agree on the Judges, that are to decide the important Queſtion.

WORCESTER, March 18.

By intelligence from Bennington, in the State of Vermont, we learn, that the contents of ſeveral letters from private gentlemen in Albany, had cauſed a conſiderable ferment in the minds of the inhabitants of that State. How far authentic the news theſe letters are ſaid to contain may be, we preſume not to ſay; but if credit is to be given to our informant, it was believed at Bennington. The letters in queſtion, which were handed to the Authority of the State by Colonel Allen, and were read in the General Aſſembly, about twenty days paſt, gave information, that it was confidently reported that Congreſs had lately paſſed ſome reſolves, purporting, that if the inhabitants of Vermont would return to the allegiance which they owed to the ſeveral States to which they properly belong, their political offences would be forgiven them, together with a confirmation of their grants from N. Hampſhire, and alſo of the laws, in many inſtances, made by them ſince their aſſumption of government: that a Committee from Congreſs would be ſent to lay the reſolves of that auguſt Body before the Aſſembly of the State; and that if theſe offers were not accepted, and they ſtill perſiſted in their claim of being a ſeparate State, 15000 men would be raiſed and ſent againſt them, in order to ſubject them, and they muſt abide by the conſequences. The command of the forces to be given to the Governor of New-York. This intelligence was not reliſhed by the Vermonters, who, thinking themſelves an oppreſſed people, appeared determined to maintain what they ſuppoſe to be their juſt rights. Whatever ground there may be for this report, we ſincerely hope that the wiſdom of Congreſs will adopt ſuch meaſures as will cauſe peace, with all its attendant bleſſings to pervade America, and cement every part in ties of mutual good will and brotherly affection; that the rays of independence may illumine all our borders, and ſhew the world that we are worthy the appellation of Freemen.

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LONDON, January 10.

THE parliament of Ireland have laid a duty of 50s. per Cwt. on all steel and iron, and steel wire imported into that kingdom.

The following experiment was tried on Wednesday morning last to determine the extremity of the cold, by a gentleman at St. Albans: A stage was erected in a Northern aspect, 10 feet high, on which were placed three bottles slightly corked; in one was an equal part of brandy and water, in the second two thirds brandy and one of water, and in the third three fourths brandy and one of water; they were taken down the next morning at day-light, when one was cloudy and a little coagulated; the other bore the appearance of frozen oil; and the last was a congealed mass of ice. On being placed at equal distances from a coal fire, the first was one hour and an half in being reduced to its original state; the second three hours and twenty minutes in dissolving; and the last, which was fully frozen, after continuing six hours not wholly dissolved. From this experiment it is supposed by the gentleman who made the trial (having made similar ones in every frosty season for forty years) the frost was at that time more intense than ever before felt here, and within a degree and a half of the cold in the Greenland seas.

Saturday Dec. 6, in the Irish House of Commons, Mr. Foster made a motion, that importation of wheat, duty free, from England, should be allowed, when the price is 27s. per barrel, and from all other countries when it arose to 30s. provided Great-Britain gave Ireland a like preference; and to allow a bounty of 3s. 4d. per barrel on exports, till the price rose to 27s.

Yesterday at twelve minutes past one in the morning, died at Brompton, Sir George Saville, Bart. in the 56th year of his age.

CHARLESTON, (S. Carolina) Dec. 27.

Yesterday evening arrived the Patty, Captain Prole, from the Havannah, by whom we have received the following important intelligence, which may be depended on:—

"*Havannah, Dec.* 6. By a packet just arrived from Carthagena, we have certain accounts of a most dangerous revolt in the kingdoms of Peru and Santa Fe, in South-America, insomuch that it is believed they will shake off the Spanish government. It is also said, that three English ships of force have actually arrived in the South Sea, with arms, &c. for the use of the revolted natives, and publicly declare their intention of doing only as France and Spain have done towards England, and her possessions in America."

Jan. 8. We are happy in assuring the public, that by the latest accounts from Hispaniola, that what was inserted in a former Gazette, of American vessels being excluded from the French trade, in that and other French West-India islands, was premature:—The order was but temporary, and only restricted to the port of Cape Francois, through the request of many French merchants to the Governor, who lately had glutted that market with flour. Every other port in that island was, and is open to us, and the Governor, naval commander, and others of the French nation, are warmly disposed, to oblige and confer every favour on the trading Americans. But we are assured that, in addition to the other restrictions which the King and Ministry of Britain have lately laid on our trade, they have since imposed a heavy duty on our rice, imported into England.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Extract of a letter from London, October 31.

"It was good policy (we are told) in the Ministry, to put off the consideration of the commercial treaty with America, till such time as an experiment was made of the channel in which the majority of their trade was likely to flow. From all appearances (say they) this country will still enjoy the larger share of their commerce, whether any new regulations take place or not; and therefore it would have been highly impolitic to offer them extraordinary indulgencies, when they were inclined to prefer this country without them."

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 26.

"The French cabinet have in contemplation some new arrangements, favourable to our intercourse with their West-India Islands. The articles of their export already exceed the European consumption, and renders it expedient that a new market be opened to encourage their sale. The Marquis la Fayette continues unwearied in his endeavours to serve us. I am just told, that he has stated, in a masterly manner, to his court, in a memorial written by himself, the advantages and necessity of new privileges in our favour.—Indeed the nobility in this country seem to look upon the study of the principles of commerce, as essential to their political rise, although commerce still wants that consideration which it enjoys in England."

TRENTON, March 23.

We find the following published under the Vienna-head as an article of intelligence, and submit it to the consideration our readers how far good policy would dictate such a measure, or something like it, in this new world, in order the sooner to populate its wilds and forests:

"The Emperor has issued orders, that all new married couples in the country places shall be exempt from all taxes during the two first years of their marriage; and that on the report made by the judges of the place of their property, certain sums shall be advanced to help them to set up, which money they shall not be obliged to reimburse, until after a term of ten years."

Last week the ice in the river Delaware broke up, and it is again navigable, after being frozen over, so that carriages could pass, about three months.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Tuesday last, John Lamb, Esq; late Brigadier-General in the United States Train of Artillery, was appointed Collector of the Customs for the State of New-York.

Such judicious appointments to offices of trust and confidence, must afford the highest satisfaction to every *Real Whig* and friend to America; especially as no citizen in this state has a superior claim to the notice and attention of a greatful people than this firm, unshaken patriot!

Extract of a letter from Carleton (Nova-Scotia) dated January 20, 1784.

"Government has lately made known to us that we are to have but three months provision; and have kept us out of our lands as yet, and when we are to get them, and what is to become of us in this land of misery, God only knows."

The river Delaware, which has been three months closed, and its navigation obstructed by the ice, opened on Thursday last;—when a great number of vessels that had been loaded and detained during the above period, proceeded on their respective voyages. Such has been the severity of the weather and continued frosts, that the inhabitants of Philadelphia have not experienced a winter since the year 1750—1, that has been more intensive cold, disagreeable and distressing.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated March 18.

"The ship Maria Johanna, of 600 tons, Capt. P. Tjallings Bonk, from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, arrived some time ago in the Delaware, but was driven out again by the ice, and is now entirely lost near the Capes; seven passengers, Captain, and all the crew perished; six passengers escaped, having landed before. The cargo was very valuable, among which, there were 2300 cases of Geneva.

Extract of an official letter received by a gentleman in public station in Philadelphia, dated Versailles, 27th December, 1783.

"It has been fixedly determined that l'Orient shall be the free port for the navigators of the United States, but the edict of the king is not yet published, as his majesty wishes to give that establishment all the extension which it can receive without injuring our own trade, and the revenues of the state.

"In the mean while that place enjoys already, full liberty with respect to importation of American produce, and re-exportation of the same, in case the merchants and navigators find it convenient to re-export them. Marseilles and Dunkirk will continue to be upon the same footing."

The weather in England, during December, and part of January, has been much more severe than for forty years past.

The South-Carolina Gazette, of January 31. says, "Soon after the altercation between Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan, they went to Holyhead, in Wales, and there fought in the Church-yard.—Mr. Grattan fired first, and lodged a ball in Mr. Flood's body, above the thigh-bone. Mr. Flood then fired, and hit Mr. Grattan in the right arm. Mr. Flood's wound is said not to be mortal: Mr. Grattan's, from the nature of it, cannot be dangerous. The seconds interfered, after the first fire, but, it is said, neither of the parties were reconciled."

NEWPORT, April 3.

A Letter from St. Kitt's dated January 24 says, "I am happy to tell you, that by the last Ships from England, we are to have a free Trade with North America, with this single Restriction, that they shall not be the Carriers of any of the Produce of the British Islands to Great Britain."

An Advertisement in the New-London Paper of March 19, gives Notice, that the Lamps are again burning in the Light-House, at the Entrance of that Port, and will be continued.

This Day arrived here the Brigantine Young Almy, Capt. Jeffers, in 26 Days from Cape-Francois, also the Brigantine —— Capt. Tillinghast, from Surinam, we hear a Ship has likewise gone in the West Side of Connecticut.

MARRIED.—At East-Greenwich, Mr. SAMUEL GOULD, to Miss SALLY ANN CAMPBELL, Daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq; of that Place.

The following paragraph of an address to our late illustrious General, from the three learned professions in Philadelphia, on his returning to the Southward in December last, we cannot forbear inserting, though it appears somewhat late.

"Let others, Sir, recount your military atchievements, and draw the honorable comparison between them and the deeds of those other heroes whose names adorn the records of time—It is our's to view you in another light, and to see your character surrounded with a glorious splendour, before which the star of a Cæsar or an Alexander must hide its diminished head. The mad ambition of unlimited conquests was not your incentive to action; your aim was not to exalt yourself upon the ruins of your fellow-citizens. It was the voice of your country that called—it was the genius of freedom that led you to the field. In the defence of liberty, property, and the rights of mankind, your sword was drawn. It was consecrated by *religion*, by *law*, and by *humanity*; it was revered as their guardian. The purest principles directed the management of the war. Undissembled piety, without the fear of offending Heaven, could implore its assistance to your arms. Virtue, philosophy, and the sciences, considered their cause as involved in that which you have so illustriously supported. Heaven has smiled upon the glorious struggle. Our freedom is established; the sciences flourish; and the gates of happiness are thrown open to mankind."

Mr. BARBER,

I beg Leave to communicate to the Public, through your useful Paper, an Account of the elegant Exhibition made last Evening, by the Pupils of Mr. Rogers, at the Hall in this Place.

A SPECTATOR.

East-Greenwich, March 19, 1784.

THE exercises were introduced by a short piece of poetry, adapted to the occasion, which was followed by several well-selected dialogues.—After a short interval, the moral comedy of *The Blind Beggar of Bethnel Green* was acted, and the exhibition was closed with the humourous comedy of the *The Lying Valet*. The young gentlemen entered entirely into the spirit of their different parts, and performed them with the greatest propriety. Every part of the performance far exceeded the expectations of the audience, and reflected the highest honor on the Preceptor and his pupils.—The evening was closed with a ball.

Mr. Rogers has acted as a Preceptor to youth for more than five years past, in which time the improvement of his scholars has in every instance equalled, and in many exceeded, the most sanguine expectations. The education of youth is one of the most interesting and important objects. Sensible of its importance, the parents of the youth consented with the greatest reluctance, to his resigning his school—at the dismission of which, they presented him with a most affectionate and respectable address, testifying their warmest approbation of his conduct, in the assiduity and attention he had ever paid to the education, morals and manners, of the pupils committed to his charge.

LONDON, January 10.

THE parliament of Ireland have laid a duty of 50s. per Cwt. on all ſteel and iron, and ſteel wire imported into that kingdom.

The following experiment was tried on Wedneſday morning laſt to determine the extremity of the cold, by a gentleman at St. Albans: A ſtage was erected in a Northern aſpect, 10 feet high, on which were placed three bottles ſlightly corked; in one was an equal part of brandy and water, in the ſecond two thirds brandy and one of water, and in the third three fourths brandy and one of water; they were taken down the next morning at day-light, when one was cloudy and a little coagulated; the other bore the appearance of frozen oil; and the laſt was a congealed maſs of ice. On being placed at equal diſtances from a coal fire, the firſt was one hour and an half in being reduced to its original ſtate; the ſecond three hours and twenty minutes in diſſolving; and the laſt, which was fully frozen, after continuing ſix hours not wholly diſſolved. From this experiment it is ſuppoſed by the gentleman who made the trial (having made ſimilar ones in every froſty ſeaſon for forty years) the froſt was at that time more intenſe than ever before felt here, and within a degree and a half of the cold in the Greenland ſeas.

Saturday Dec. 6, in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, Mr. Foſter made a motion, that importation of wheat, duty free, from England, ſhould be allowed, when the price is 27s. per barrel, and from all other countries when it aroſe to 30s. provided Great-Britain gave Ireland a like preference; and to allow a bounty of 3s. 4d. per barrel on export, till the price roſe to 27s.

Yeſterday at twelve minutes paſt one in the morning, died at Brompton, Sir George Saville, Bart. in the 56th year of his age.

CHARLESTON, (S. Carolina) Dec. 27.

Yeſterday evening arrived the Patty, Captain Prole, from the Havannah, by whom we have received the following important intelligence, which may be depended on:—

"*Havannah, Dec.* 6. By a packet juſt arrived from Carthagena, we have certain accounts of a moſt dangerous revolt in the kingdoms of Peru and Santa Fe, in South-America, inſomuch that it is believed they will ſhake off the Spaniſh government. It is alſo ſaid, that three Engliſh ſhips of force have actually arrived in the South Sea, with arms, &c. for the uſe of the revolted natives, and publicly declare their intention of doing only as France and Spain have done towards England, and her poſſeſſions in America."

Jan. 8. We are happy in aſſuring the public, that by the laſt accounts from Hiſpaniola, that what was inſerted in a former Gazette, of American veſſels being excluded from the French trade, in that and other French Weſt-India iſlands, was premature—The order was but temporary, and only reſtricted to the port of Cape Francois, through the requeſt of many French merchants to the Governor, who lately had glutted that market with flour. Every other port in that iſland was, and is open to us, and the Governor, naval commander, and others of the French nation, are warmly diſpoſed, to oblige and confer every favour on the trading Americans. But we are aſſured that, in addition to the other reſtrictions which the King and Miniſtry of Britain have lately laid on our trade, they have ſince impoſed a heavy duty on our rice, imported into England.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Extract of a letter from London, October 31.

"It was good policy (we are told) in the Miniſtry, to put off the conſideration of the commercial treaty with America, till ſuch time as an experiment was made of the channel in which the majority of their trade was likely to flow. From all appearances (ſay they) this country will ſtill enjoy the larger ſhare of their commerce, whether any new regulations take place or not; and therefore it would have been highly impolitic to offer them extraordinary indulgencies, when they were inclined to prefer this country without them."

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 26.

"The French cabinet have in contemplation ſome new arrangements, favourable to our intercourſe with their Weſt-India Iſlands. The articles of their export already exceed the European conſumption, and renders it expedient that a new market be opened to encourage their ſale. The Marquis la Fayette continues unwearied in his endeavours to ſerve us. I am juſt told, that he has ſtated, in a maſterly manner, to his court, in a memorial written by himſelf, the advantages and neceſſity of new privileges in our favour.—Indeed the nobility in this country ſeem to look upon the ſtudy of the principles of commerce, as eſſential to their political riſe, although commerce ſtill wants that conſideration which it enjoys in England."

TRENTON, March 23.

We find the following publiſhed under the Vienna head as an article of intelligence, and ſubmit it to the conſideration of our readers how far good policy would dictate ſuch a meaſure, or ſomething like it, in this new world, in order the ſooner to populate its wilds and foreſts:

"The Emperor has iſſued orders, that all new married couples in the country places ſhall be exempt from all taxes during the two firſt years of their marriage; and that on the report made by the judges of the place of their property, certain ſums ſhall be advanced to help them to ſet up, which money they ſhall not be obliged to reimburſe, until after a term of ten years."

Laſt week the ice in the river Delaware broke up, and it is again navigable, after being frozen over, ſo that carriages could paſs, about three months.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Tueſday laſt, John Lamb, Eſq; late Brigadier-General in the United States Train of Artillery, was appointed Collector of the Cuſtoms for the State of New-York.

Such judicious appointments to offices of truſt and confidence, muſt afford the higheſt ſatisfaction to every *Real Whig* and friend to America; eſpecially as no citizen in this ſtate has a ſuperior claim to the notice and attention of a greatful people than this firm, unſhaken patriot!

Extract of a letter from Carleton (Nova-Scotia) dated January 20, 1784.

"Government has lately made known to us that we are to have but three months proviſion; and have kept us out of our lands as yet, and when we are to get them, and what is to become of us in this land of miſery, God only knows."

The river Delaware, which has been three months cloſed, and its navigation obſtructed by the ice, opened on Thurſday laſt;—when a great number of veſſels that had been loaded and detained during the above period, proceeded on their reſpective voyages. Such has been the ſeverity of the weather and continued froſts, that the inhabitants of Philadelphia have not experienced a winter ſince the year 1750—1, that has been more intenſive cold, diſagreeable and diſtreſſing.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated March 18.

"The ſhip Maria Johanna, of 600 tons, Capt. P. Tjallings Bonk, from Amſterdam to Philadelphia, arrived ſome time ago in the Delaware, but was driven out again by the ice, and is now entirely loſt near the Capes; ſeven paſſengers, Captain, and all the crew periſhed; ſix paſſengers eſcaped, having landed before. The cargo was very valuable, among which, there were 2300 caſes of Geneva.

Extract of an official letter received by a gentleman in public ſtation in Philadelphia, dated Verſailles, 27th December, 1783.

"It has been fixedly determined that l'Orient ſhall be the free port for the navigators of the United States, but the edict of the king is not yet publiſhed, as his majeſty wiſhes to give that eſtabliſhment all the extenſion which it can receive without injuring our own trade, and the revenues of the ſtate.

"In the mean while that place enjoys already, full liberty with reſpect to importation of American produce, and re-exportation of the ſame, in caſe the merchants and navigators find it convenient to re-export them. Marſeilles and Dunkirk will continue to be upon the ſame footing."

The weather in England, during December, and part of January, has been much more ſevere than for forty years paſt.

The South-Carolina Gazette, of January 31. ſays, "Soon after the altercation between Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan, they went to Holyhead, in Wales, and there fought in the Church-yard.—Mr. Grattan fired firſt, and lodged a ball in Mr. Flood's body, above the thigh-bone. Mr. Flood then fired, and hit Mr. Grattan in the right arm. Mr. Flood's wound is ſaid not to be mortal: Mr. Grattan's, from the nature of it, cannot be dangerous. The ſeconds interfered, after the firſt fire, but, it is ſaid, neither of the parties were reconciled."

NEWPORT, April 3.

A Letter from St. Kitt's dated January 24 ſays, "I am happy to tell you, that by the laſt Ships from England, we are to have a free Trade with North America, with this ſingle Reſtriction, that they ſhall not be the Carriers of any of the Produce of the Britiſh Iſlands to Great Britain."

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"Let others, Sir, recount your military atchievements, and draw the honorable compariſon between them and the deeds of thoſe other heroes whoſe names adorn the records of time—It is our's to view you in another light, and to ſee your character ſurrounded with a glorious ſplendour, before which the ſtar of a Caſar or an Alexander muſt hide its diminiſhed head. The mad ambition of unlimited conqueſts was not your incentive to action; your aim was not to exalt yourſelf upon the ruins of your fellow-citizens. It was the voice of your country that called—it was the genius of freedom that led you to the field. In the defence of liberty, property, and the rights of mankind, your ſword was drawn. It was conſecrated by *religion*, by *law*, and by *humanity*; it was revered as their guardian. The pureſt principles directed the management of the war. Undiſſembled piety, without the fear of offending Heaven, could implore its aſſiſtance to your arms. Virtue, philoſophy, and the ſciences, conſidered their cauſe as involved in that which you have ſo illuſtriouſly ſupported. Heaven has ſmiled upon the glorious ſtruggle. Our freedom is eſtabliſhed; the ſciences flouriſh; and the gates of happineſs are thrown open to mankind."

Mr. BARBER,

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A SPECTATOR.

Eaſt-Greenwich, March 19, 1784.

THE exerciſes were introduced by a ſhort piece of poetry, adapted to the occaſion, which was followed by ſeveral well-ſelected dialogues.—After a ſhort interval, the moral comedy of *The Blind Beggar of Bethnel Green* was acted, and the exhibition was cloſed with the humourous comedy of the *The Lying Valet*. The young gentlemen entered entirely into the ſpirit of their different parts, and performed them with the greateſt propriety. Every part of the performance far exceeded the expectations of the audience, and reflected the higheſt honor on the Preceptor and his pupils.—The evening was cloſed with a ball.

Mr. Rogers has acted as a Preceptor to youth for more than five years paſt, in which time the improvement of his ſcholars has in every inſtance equalled, and in many exceeded, the moſt ſanguine expectations. The education of youth is one of the moſt intereſting and important objects. Senſible of its importance, the parents of the youth conſented with the greateſt reluctance, to his reſigning his ſchool—at the diſmiſſion of which, they preſented him with a moſt affectionate and reſpectable addreſs, teſtifying their warmeſt approbation of his conduct, in the aſſiduity and attention he had ever paid to the education, morals and manners, of the pupils committed to his charge.

For the Newport Mercury.

"THE profeſſion of phyſic (ſays the celebrated Dr. Moore) is that of all others in which the generality of mankind have the fewest lights, by which they can diſcern the abilities of its profeſſors; becauſe the ſtudies which lead to it are more out of the road of uſual education, and the practice more enveloped in technical terms and hieroglyphical ſigns"—To which may be added the conſtitution of civil ſociety being ſuch, that while a few perſons are engaged either from irreſiſtable inclination, or eaſy circumſtances, in the cultivation of ſcience, the body of the people are employed in their ſeveral occupations, the nature of which is not in general the moſt favourable for detecting impoſture—and perhaps in nothing leſs does their ſenſes aſſiſt them, than in diſtinguiſhing the honeſt and judicious phyſician from the ignorant, arrogant, and deſigning Quack.—Thoſe empty charmers are very long-winded in their own praiſe, and generally aſſume great merit to themſelves, from the idea, that no one elſe is able to diſcover the ſecret of their *noſtrums*, which they make their credulous admirers believe they have obtained by infinite labour, expence, and ſtudy; when in fact if they have ever ſtudied, it has been only to deceive, if they have ever expended money it has been in grog-ſhops and not in the attainment of medical ſkill, and for the contemptible knowledge of their *arcana*, they are moſtly either indebted to thoſe as ignorant as themſelves or obtain them by ſtealth, accident or the like; for if they are brought before men of ability in their profeſſion (which by the bye they ſtudiouſly avoid) they are found not only deſtitute of what their *impudence* and *knavery* prompts them to aſſume, but of ſcientific knowledge in general, they know nothing of the laws of matter and motion, of the ſenſible qualities of medicine in general, of the ſtructure of the human body, nor yet any of thoſe laws by which that intricate, beautiful, and ſtupendous fabric is governed.

Thoſe few whoſe opportunity and abilities render them capable of judging, cannot think this *portraiture* of quackery unapplicable to a certain Medicaſter in this place, whoſe adverti[ſe]ments have been ſo laviſhly beſtowed on the public for this ſome time paſt, concerning his "operations in the cure of the Cancer, &c" nor will the number of weak goſſipping advocates—forged liſts of cures, with all the *marvelous* tales which have been ſo induſtriouſly engaged and propagated, prove the contrary; but on the other hand evince how ready ignorance and credulity are in the ſupport of knavery, whenever the latter is cloathed with the myſtic garb of obſcurity—*the very inſignia of Quackery!*

The auditory are ſometimes taught to believe that this boaſted medicine is only to be procured in the moſt interior part of the Continent; at others that the ſecret was purchaſed by the poſſeſſor at a very enormous expence, and again that the *invention* was the honeſt earned fruit of his unremitted ſtudy into the moſt obſtruce ſecrets of nature; while the ſimple truth is, that it conſiſts of nothing more *operos* or expenſive than a little *corroſive mercury ſublimate* mix'd with any kind of adheſive ſalve, ſuch as *baſilicum*, *melilot* or *mercurial plaſter*, and that he was told it by a Mr. Morey, ſhip-carpenter, of Exeter, who is alſo engaged in the ſame *laudable* undertaking, as I am told, and that like his *pupil* he finds legions of Cancers to encounter upon every ſide of him. The analyſis and public expoſure of this boaſted ſpecific, I thought neceſſary; not that I imagined the diffuſing the knowledge of it, would be any valuable acquiſition to the province of medicine but to prevent an abuſe from any longer affecting the innocent tho' credulous part of ſociety, which has brought ſeveral even from other States, ſome of which were obliged to throw themſelves upon the charity of this town to defray their expences; and to let them know that this remedy is in the hands of almoſt every phyſician in the country; that the uſe of it has been known time immemorial for deſtroying warts and other preternatural indurations, though ſeldom employed by regular practice, and that both Boerhave and Van Swieten have taken notice of its powerful cauſtic quality in thoſe caſes: But that any medical man ſhould be fooliſh enough to imagine that the uſe of this [illegible] outward application, was ſufficient to eradicate a *real* cancer, which for the moſt part entirely depends upon a viciated habit of body, would betray ſuch an ignorance in pathology as ought to entitle him to a more opprobrious character. VERITAS.

Newport, April 1ſt.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, April 3.*

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

Sloop Seaflower, R. Davis, Martin co.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton, New-York.
Sloop Polly, B. Snethan, Ditto.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Exchange, J. Hull, Halifax.
Schooner George-Town, J. Volans, S. Carolina.
Brigantine Hope, W. Engs, Surinam.
Sloop Diamond, J. Phillips, N. Carolina.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requeſted to meet, at the Houſe of Mr. JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, in Newport, next Tueſday Evening at 6 o'Clock in order to tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Secretary.

Newport, April 3, 1784.

TO BE LET,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, having 4 Rooms on a Floor, with a Shop, Stable, Garden and Yard belonging thereto. Inquire of EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, April 2, 1784.

MR. Andrew Hamerſley of the City of New-York, the only ſurviving Executor of the Will of Capt. Thomas Gorden Stelle, late of Newport, deceaſed, having empowered me the Subſcriber to ſettle with all Perſons living in this State, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, or any of the French Weſt-India Iſlands, having Accounts open, or that are any Ways indebted to the Eſtate of ſaid Stelle—and they having been notified thereof in this Paper ſome Months ago, to which they have yet paid little or no Regard, are once more earneſtly call'd upon to make an immediate Settlement and diſcharge their reſpective Debts, as they would wiſh to ſave their Credit and avoid the Trouble and Expence of the Law.

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, April 2, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Acres of choice Land, joining upon Land of Mr. Nicholas Eaſton, juſt by the Windmills on the Hill, in Newport; which may be had altogether, or in Houſe-Lots, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a Lot fronting 10 Feet on a public Part of Thames-ſtreet, and extending 160 Feet back, with a ſmall Building thereon. Inquire of the Printer.

GARDEN PEAS

IMPORTED BY

JOHN FITTON,

In the Brig Tamer, Capt. Coffin, from London, and to be ſold at his Shop, by Retail, at the Weſt End of the Great Bridge,

EARLY Nicholas, Charlton, Dwarf Marrow-Fat, and Leadman's Dwarf PEAS; all of the laſt Summer's Growth, and will be ſold reaſonably.

Said Fitton continues to ſell European and Weſt-India GOODS, cheap as uſual at his Shop.

Providence, March 6, 1784.

THE Subſcriber intends to return to South-Carolina in the courſe of a few Weeks, and deſires all Perſons who are indebted to him to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him to call and receive their reſpective Balances. RICHARD HAMPTON.

Swanſey, 25th March, 1784.

WHEREAS the Eſtate of Capt. WILLIAM READ, late of Swanſey, deceaſed, has been repreſented Inſolvent; the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that we the Subſcribers are appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the ſaid Eſtate; that 9 Months are allowed for bringing in ſaid Claims; and that we ſhall attend the ſecond Tueſday in April, June, Auguſt, September and October next, from One to Six o'Clock, P. M. at the Houſe of Mr. John Read in ſaid Swanſey to receive the ſame. WILLIAM BROWN, PHILLIP SLADE.

Swanſey, January 30th, 1784.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—alſo Bar-Iron aſorted.

He has likewiſe for Sale Bohea Tea per Cheſt, Hundred, or Dozen—Cream coloured Ware in Crates—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

Newport, March 1, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres (Part of the Eſtate of Jahleel Brenton, Eſq; deceaſed, and now improved by Mr. George Hazard, the ſaid Farm has a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. and well watered, is contiguous to ſeveral Beaches, which affords vaſt Quantity of Sea Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to ſaid Eſtate—it is alſo extremely convenient for Fowling, Fiſhing, &c. Any Perſon that has an Inclination to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who has full Power to diſpoſe of the ſame.

BENJAMIN BRENTON.

Newport, February 25, 1784.

TOPHAM, BOSS, and NEWMAN,

Have for SALE at their STORE, Near the Point Ferry,

JAMAICA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—ſuperfine & common Flour—beſt Philadelphia Bar Iron—Salt.—Alſo a few Barrels of

TAR

At the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay

Newport, March 1, 1784.

Jacob Iſaacks

HAS for Sale choice Pork in Barrels, alſo, a few Barrels of good brown Sugar; Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, at 3s. per lb. and ſundry Dwelling Houſes and Lots of Land in the Town of Newport, which will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, likewiſe a few Barrels of Pitch and Tar.

Newport, March 26, 1784.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE profeſſion of phyſic (ſays the celebrated Dr. Moore) is that of all others which the generality of mankind have the leaſt lights, by which they can diſcern the abilities of its profeſſors; becauſe the ſtudies which lead to it are more out of the road of uſual education, and the practice more enveloped in technical terms and hieroglyphical ſigns"—To which may be added the conſtitution of civil ſociety being ſuch, that while a few perſons are engaged either from irreſiſtable inclination, or eaſy circumſtances, in the cultivation of ſcience, the body of the people are employed in their ſeveral occupations, the nature of which is not in general the moſt favourable for detecting impoſture—and perhaps in nothing leſs does their ſenſes aſſiſt them, than in diſtinguiſhing the honeſt and judicious phyſician from the ignorant, arrogant, and deſigning Quack.—Thoſe empty charmers are very long-winded in their own praiſe, and generally aſſume great merit to themſelves, from the idea, that no one elſe is able to diſcover the ſecret of their *noſtrums*, which they make their credulous admirers believe they have obtained by infinite labour, expence, and ſtudy; when in fact if they have ever ſtudied, it has been only to deceive, if they have ever expended money it has been in grog-ſhops and not in the attainment of medical ſkill, and for the contemptible knowledge of their *arcana*, they are moſtly either indebted to thoſe as ignorant as themſelves or obtain them by ſtealth, accident or the like; for if they are brought before men of ability in their profeſſion (which by the bye they ſtudiouſly avoid) they are found not only deſtitute of what their *impudence* and *knavery* prompts them to aſſume, but of ſcientific knowledge in general, they know nothing of the laws of matter and motion, of the ſenſible qualities of medicine in general, of the ſtructure of the human body, nor yet any of thoſe laws by which that intricate, beautiful, and ſtupendous fabric is governed.

Thoſe few whoſe opportunity and abilities render them capable of judging, cannot think this *portraiture* of quackery unapplicable to a certain Medicaſter in this place, whoſe advertiſements have been ſo laviſhly beſtowed on the public for this ſome time paſt, concerning his "operations in the cure of the Cancer, &c" nor will the number of weak goſſipping advocates—forged liſts of cures, with all the *marvelous* tales which have been ſo induſtriouſly engaged and propagated, prove the contrary; but on the other hand evince how ready ignorance and credulity are in the ſupport of knavery, whenever the latter is clothed with the myſtic garb of obſcurity—*the very inſignia of Quackery!*

The auditory are ſometimes taught to believe that this boaſted medicine is only to be procured in the moſt interior part of the Continent; at others that the ſecret was purchaſed by the poſſeſſor at a very enormous expence, and again that the *invention* was the honeſt earned fruit of his unremitted ſtudy into the moſt obſtruce ſecrets of nature; while the ſimple truth is, that it conſiſts of nothing more *operos* or expenſive than a little *corroſive mercury ſublimate* mixed with any kind of adheſive ſalve, ſuch as *baſilicum*, *melilot* or *mercurial plaſter*, and that he was told it by a Mr. Morey, ſhip-carpenter, of Exeter, who is alſo engaged in the ſame *laudable* undertaking, as I am told, and that like his *pupil* he finds legions of Cancers to encounter upon every ſide of him. The analyſis and public expoſure of this boaſted ſpecific, I thought neceſſary; not that I imagined the diffuſing the knowledge of it, would be any valuable acquiſition to the province of medicine but to prevent an abuſe from any longer affecting the innocent tho' credulous part of ſociety, which has brought ſeveral even from other States, ſome of which were obliged to throw themſelves upon the charity of this town to defray their expences; and to let them know that this remedy is in the hands of almoſt every phyſician in the country; that the uſe of it has been known time immemorial for deſtroying warts and other preternatural indurations, though ſeldom employed by regular practice, and that both Boerhave and Van Swieten have taken notice of its powerful cauſtic quality in thoſe caſes: But that any medical man ſhould be fooliſh enough to imagine that the uſe of this or any other outward application, was ſufficient to eradicate a *real* cancer, which for the moſt part entirely depends upon a viciated habit of body, would betray ſuch an ignorance in pathology as ought to entitle him to a more opprobrious character. VERITAS.

Newport, April 1ſt.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, April 3.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Seaflower, R. Davis,	Martinico.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Polly, B. Snethan,	Ditto.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Exchange, J. Hull,	Halifax.
Schooner George-Town, J. Volans,	S. Carolina.
Brigantine Hope, W. Engs,	Surinam.
Sloop Diamond, J. Phillips,	N. Carolina.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requeſted to meet, at the Houſe of Mr. JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, in Newport, next Tueſday Evening at 6 o'Clock in order to tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Secretary.

Newport, April 3, 1784.

TO BE LET,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, having 4 Rooms on a Floor, with a Shop, Stable, Garden and Yard belonging thereto. Inquire of EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, April 2, 1784.

MR. Andrew Hamerſley of the City of New-York, the only ſurviving Executor of the Will of Capt. Thomas Gorden Stelle, late of Newport, deceaſed, having empowered me the Subſcriber to ſettle with all Perſons living in this State, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, or any of the French Weſt-India Iſlands, having Accounts open, or that are any Ways indebted to the Eſtate of ſaid Stelle—and they having been notified thereof in this Paper ſome Months ago, to which they have yet paid little or no Regard, are once more earneſtly call'd upon to make an immediate Settlement and diſcharge their reſpective Debts, as they would wiſh to ſave their Credit and avoid the Trouble and Expence of the Law.

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, April 2, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Acres of choice Land, joining upon Land of Mr. Nicholas Eaſton, juſt by the Windmills on the Hill, in Newport; which may be had altogether, or in Houſe-Lots, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a Lot fronting 10 Feet on a public Part of Thames-ſtreet, and extending 160 Feet back, with a ſmall Building thereon. Inquire of the Printer.

GARDEN PEAS

IMPORTED BY

JOHN FITTON,

In the Brig Tamer, Capt. Coffin, from London, and to be ſold at his Shop, by Retail, at the Weſt End of the Great Bridge,

EARLY Nicholas, Charlton, Dwarf Marrow-Fat, and Leadman's Dwarf PEAS; all of the laſt Summer's Growth, and will be ſold reaſonably.

Said Fitton continues to ſell European and Weſt-India GOODS, cheap as uſual at his Shop,

Providence, March 6, 1784.

THE Subſcriber intends to return to South-Carolina in the courſe of a few Weeks, and deſires all Perſons who are indebted to him to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him to call and receive their reſpective Balances. RICHARD HAMPTON.

Swanſey, 25th March, 1784.

WHEREAS the Eſtate of Capt. WILLIAM READ, late of Swanſey, deceaſed, has been repreſented Inſolvent; the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that we the Subſcribers are appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the ſaid Eſtate; that 9 Months are allowed for bringing in ſaid Claims; and that we ſhall attend the ſecond Tueſday in April, June, Auguſt, September and October next, from One to Six o'Clock, P. M. at the Houſe of Mr. John Read in ſaid Swanſey to receive the ſame. WILLIAM BROWN,

PHILLIP SLADE.

Swanſey, January 30th, 1784.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—alſo Bar-Iron ſorted.

He has likewiſe for Sale Bohea Tea per Cheſt, Hundred, or Dozen—Cream coloured Ware in Crates—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

Newport, March 1, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres (Part of the Eſtate of Jahleel Brenton, Eſq; deceaſed, and now improved by Mr. George Hazard, the ſaid Farm has a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. and well watered, is contiguous to ſeveral Beaches, which affords vaſt Quantity of Sea Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to ſaid Eſtate—it is alſo extremely convenient for Fowling, Fiſhing, &c. Any Perſon that has an Inclination to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who has full Power to diſpoſe of the ſame.

BENJAMIN BRENTON.

Newport, February 25, 1784.

TOPHAM, BOSS, and NEWMAN,

Have for SALE at their STORE, Near the Point Ferry,

JAMAICA Spirits, new-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—ſuperfine & common Flour—beſt Philadelphia Bar Iron—Salt.—Alſo a few Barrels of

TAR

At the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay

Newport, March 1, 1784.

Jacob Iſaacks

HAS for Sale choice Pork in Barrels, alſo, a few Barrels of good brown Sugar; Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, at 3s. per lb. and ſundry Dwelling Houſes and Lots of Land in the Town of Newport, which will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, likewiſe a few Barrels of Pitch and Tar.

Newport, March 26, 1784.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL, March 10.

At a TOWN-MEETING holden in NEW-HAVEN, upon the eighth day of March, Anno. Dom. 1784.

ON Motion of Pierpont Edwards, Esq.

VOTED, That Pierpont Edwards, John Whiting, David Austin, David Atwater, Samuel Huggins, James Hillhouse, Jonathan Ingersoll, and Jonathan Dickerman, be a Committee to consider of the propriety, and expediency of admitting as inhabitants of this town, persons, who in the course of the late war, have adhered to the cause of Great-Britain, against these United States, and are of fair characters, and will be good and useful members of society, and faithful citizens of this State, and that said Committee report to this Meeting.

To the Town of New-Haven, in Town-Meeting assembled.

WE your Committee, appointed, "to consider of the propriety and expediency "of admitting as inhabitants of this town, "persons, who in the course of the late war "have adhered to the cause of Great-Britain "against these United States, and are of fair "characters, and will be good and useful members of society, and faithful citizens of this "State," beg leave to report,

That, by the federal Constitution of the United States, each State, as to its internal police, is sovereign and independent to all purposes not specially excepted in the Articles of Confederation; and the power of admitting to inhabitancy, is reserved unimpeached to each State, liable to no restriction or limitation, but by its own municipal laws; That there is no law of this State which forbids the persons pointed out in the vote of the town from coming into or dwelling therein; That by the express provisions of the Statutes of this State, each town has the exclusive right and power of admitting its inhabitants; That by the Articles of the Definitive Treaty, and the Recommendations of Congress founded thereon, a spirit of real peace and philanthropy towards our countrymen of the aforesaid description are most strongly inculcated.

That as these United States have by the Blessing of Heaven established their independence, and secured their liberties on that basis to which their wishes and exertions were directed, and as the great national question on which those persons differed from us in sentiment is terminated authoritatively in favour of the United States, it is our opinion that, in point of law and constitution, it will be proper to admit, as inhabitants of this town, such persons as are specificated in said Vote; but that no persons who have committed unauthorized and lawless plundering and murder, or have waged war against these United States contrary to the laws and usages of civilized nations, ought on any account to be admitted.

With respect to the expediency of such a measure, we beg leave to report, That in our opinion no nation however distinguished for prowess in arms, and success in war, can be considered as truly great, unless it is also distinguished for justice and magnanimity: and no people can, with the least propriety, lay claim to the character of being *just*, who violate their most solemn treaties, or of being *magnanimous* who persecute a conquered and submitting enemy: that therefore the present and future national glory of the United States is deeply concerned in their conduct relative to the persons described in said Vote. For altho' at the present moment, while the distresses and calamities of the late war are fresh in our recollection, we may consider a persecuting spirit as justifiable, we must, when dispassionate reason resumes her empire, reprobate such a line of conduct, and be convinced that future generations, not being influenced by our passions, will form their ideas of our characters, from those acts which a faithful historian shall have recorded, and not from our passions of which they can have no history. That as this town is most advantageously situated for Commerce, having a spacious and safe harbour, surrounded by a very extensive and fertile country, which is inhabited by an industrious and enterprizing people fully sensible of the advantages of trade; and as the relative and essential importance and consequence of this State depend on the prosperity and extent of its agriculture and commerce, neither of which can alone render it important and happy, we are of opinion that in point of real honour and permanent utility the measure proposed will be highly expedient.

JOHN WHITING,
DAVID AUSTIN,
JONATHAN DICKERMAN,
DAVID ATWATER,
JONATHAN INGERSOLL,
PIERPONT EDWARDS,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Voted, That the town accept and approve the foregoing Report of Committee, and that this town will admit as inhabitants thereof, all persons by said report recommended to be admitted; and the Selectmen are directed to regulate their conduct towards such persons accordingly.

Voted, That the Selectmen of this town cause the foregoing Votes to be published in the newspaper. A true Copy of Record,

Examined by SAMUEL BISHOP, Town-Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathan Bebee,

At his Shop next Door West of the Brick Market, *exceeding cheap for Cash*, the following Articles:

CORDUROYS,
Satrinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Irish Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming gauzes,
Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and shirting checks,
Buckrams, twists, and sewing silks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete sets of house bruthes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Best British ink-powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Brass, leather, and paper ink-pots,
Waters, and sealing wax,
Beaver hats,
English soles and top pieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,
Likewise,
Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candlesticks,
Polish'd steel snuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea pots of different sizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron scoop shovels,
Brass nob locks,
Double and single spring chestlocks,
Large and small padlocks,
Table knives and forks,
Curteau & pen-knives,
Shears and scissars,
Corkscrews,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-hafts,
Tacks,
Rasps and files,
Chest hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets 20d, 10d, 4d, and 3d nails,
German, English, and Swedish steel,
White metal and brass steel top thimbles,
Plated shoe and knee buckles,
Small cross-cut and handsaws,
Looking glasses,
A very good assortment of glass, Liverpool and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's best companion,
Daily assistants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784,
Also,
Molasses,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Souchong and bohea tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, shot, and flints,
Raisins, currants, and figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and allspice,
Spanish brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent snuff at 2/5 per lb. by the doz.
Womens' sattinet and callimanco shoes, made in this town, very neat,
Also Mistick Tile for ovens and house hearths.

And sundry other articles, which are not mentioned.

The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE Honorable General Assembly, at February Session, 1784, having appointed the Subscribers a Committee to ascertain the Amount of Certificates given by the Paymaster of this State's late Continental Regiment, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, to the Men raised for Nine Months as Recruits for said Regiment, in the Campaign of 1782:—In Consequence whereof, we call on all Persons possessing any of the above described Certificates to produce them to us:—Attendance will be given on every Saturday (till the First Day of May next) at the State-House in Providence, for the above Purpose. ESEK HOPKINS,

JEREMIAH OLNEY.

Providence, March 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

On Little-Rest Hill, in South-Kingstown,

Two Houses with a good Garden,

well situated for a Shopkeeper or a Tavern—They will be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, which any Person inclining to purchase may know by applying to

BARBER & TIM. PECKHAM.

South Kingstown, March 6, 1784.

SNUFF.

EXCELLENT Snuff to be sold, at Two Shillings and Five-pence per Dozen, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-street.

Also West-India and other Goods cheap for Cash, and a very good Assortment of Crockery Ware.

THE Honorable Town-Council of Newport, having appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JAMES PITMAN, late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; we hereby give Notice to all those who have any Demands on said Estate, to exhibit them to us at our respective Dwellings; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment within the above Time, to

GILES SANFORD,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, March 1, 1784.

TO BE LET, for One Year or longer, the House and Lot belonging to and occupied by JAMES WEAVER.

Newport, March 19, 1784.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by SOLOMON SOUTHWICK and HENRY BARBER at the Post and Printing Offices at the Bottom of the Parade,

A LETTER FROM

PHOCION,

To the Considerate Citizens of NEW-YORK

ON THE POLITICS OF THE DAY.

*** "*The Piece is said to have been written by a Gentleman of the American Army, eminent both for Rank and Abilities. It had a great Run in the City of New-York, and contains Sentiments that every Friend to this Country would wish to see universally prevalent. The Arguments are strong and conclusive for the Necessity of our complying with the Treaty of Peace, now ratified by Congress, in all its Parts.*"

TO BE SOLD,

A Compleat Set of Block-Makers Tools with a Wheel and Quantity of Lignumvitæ. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, February 20, 1784.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL, March 10.

At a TOWN-MEETING holden in NEW-HAVEN, upon the eighth day of March, Anno. Dom. 1784.

ON Motion of Pierpont Edwards, Esq.

VOTED, That Pierpont Edwards, John Whiting, David Austin, David Atwater, Samuel Huggins, James Hillhouse, Jonathan Ingersoll, and Jonathan Dickerman, be a Committee to consider of the propriety, and expediency of admitting as inhabitants of this town, persons, who in the course of the late war, have adhered to the cause of Great-Britain, against these United States, and are of fair characters, and will be good and useful members of society, and faithful citizens of this State, and that said Committee report to this Meeting.

To the Town of New-Haven, in Town-Meeting assembled.

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That as these United States have by the blessing of Heaven established their independence, and secured their liberties on that basis to which their wishes and exertions were directed, and as the great national question on which those persons differed from us in sentiment is terminated authoritatively in favour of the United States, it is our opinion that, in point of law and constitution, it will be proper to admit, as inhabitants of this town, such persons as are specificated in said Vote; but that no persons who have committed unauthorized and lawless plundering and murder, or have waged war against these United States contrary to the laws and usages of civilized nations, ought on any account to be admitted.

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Dowlas,
Calicoes,
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Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and shirting checks,
Buckrams, twists, and sewing silks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete sets of house bruthes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Best British ink-powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Brass, leather, and paper ink-pots,
Wafers, and sealing wax,
Beaver hats,
English soles and top pieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,

Likewise,

Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candlesticks,
Polish'd steel snuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea pots of different sizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron scoop shovels,
Brass nob locks,
Double and single spring chestlocks,
Large and small padlocks,
Table knives and forks,
Curteau & pen-knives,
Shears and scissars,
Corkscrews,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-hafts,
Tacks,
Rasps and files,
Chest hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets 20d, 10d, 4d, and 3d nails,
German, English, and Swedish steel,
White metal and brass steel top thimbles,
Plated shoe and knee buckles,
Small cross-cut and handsaws,
Looking glasses,
A very good assortment of glass, Liverpool and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's best companion,
Daily assistants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784,

Also,

Molasses,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Souchong and bohea tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, shot, and flints,
Raisins, currants, and figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and allspice,
Spanish brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Red wood,
Log wood,
Excellent snuff at 2/5 per lb. by the doz.
Womens' sattinet and callimanco shoes, made in this town, very neat,
Also Mistick Tile for ovens and house hearths.

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At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-street.

Also West-India and other Goods cheap for Cash, and a very good Assortment of Crockery Ware.

THE Honorable Town-Council of Newport, having appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JAMES PITMAN, late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; we hereby give Notice to all those who have any Demands on said Estate, to exhibit them to us at our respective Dwellings; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment within the above Time, to

GILES SANFORD,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, March 1, 1784.

TO BE LET, for One Year or longer, the House and Lot belonging to and occupied by JAMES WEAVER.

Newport, March 19, 1784.

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A LETTER FROM

PHOCION,

To the Confiderate Citizens of NEW-YORK,

ON THE POLITICS OF THE DAY.

*** "*The Piece is said to have been written by a Gentleman of the American Army, eminent both for Rank and Abilities. It had a great Run in the City of New-York, and contains Sentiments that every Friend to this Country would wish to see universally prevalent. The Arguments are strong and conclusive for the Necessity of our complying with the Treaty of Peace, now ratified by Congress, in all its Parts.*"

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